REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,279.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo 22
,, Carwar	15	,, Galle 23
,, Mangalore*	16	,, Negapatam 26
,, Cannanore*	17	,, Pondicherry 27
,, Tellicherry*	17	,, Madras 29
,, Calicut*	18	,, Coconada..... July 1
,, Beypore*	18	,, Visagapatam 2
,, Narrakal	19	,, Bimlipatam 2
,, Cochin*	19	,, Gopalpore 3
,, Alleppey*	20	,, False Point 4
,, Tuticorin	21	Arrive CALCUTTA 6

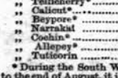
*During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1872, at noon.

June 1872.		July 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH 8
Arrive Kurrachee	24	Arrive Fao 9
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire 10
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga 14
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bunder Abbas.. 16
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat..... 18
,, Bahrein ..... July	2	,, Guadur 20
,, Bushire	4	,, Kurrachee 22
,, Fao	4	,, BOMBAY 26
,, BUSSORAH	5	

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Steel, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINER."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Anderson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class.....	Rs. 500	
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	,, 300	
TO SUEZ 1st ,, ...	,, 300	

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said.....	£33 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadows Street, 7th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines
Port Said.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles; transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing numbers of the Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arrived in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their announcements to appear, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 17th June, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, SILVER WARE, &c.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c., consisting of valuable Diamond, Emerald Turquoise and Pearl Rings, Gold Broaches, Earrings, Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins, Silver Milk Jugs, Cups and Saucers, Goblets, &c., &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Two double-poled Jubbulpore Tents.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome light Grey Arab Horse, height 14 hands, 1½ inches, age 7 off.

One ditto young Bay Horse.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, the premises at Colaba, the valuable building known as the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company's premises. This splendid property was erected at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, and it is admirably suited for a Spinning or Weaving Mill, or for a large store shed for Government or the Railway.

For plan and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a splendid collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, the property of F. Souter, Esq., the same comprises, Amaranis, Bougainvillea, Acalyphas, Stephanotis, Pyrostegia, Clerodendron, Geranium, Cassias Honeysuckle, Musa Coccinea, Alocasia, Hibiscus, Lillies, Myrtle, Plumbago Rosia, Rondeletia, Poinsettias, Sago Palm, Roses, Ipomea, Jasminoides, Croton, Variegatum, Dreccnas, Begonias, Ferns of great variety, Differbachias, and many other choice plants, Garden Tiles, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's full-toned grand square Piano, a first-class Mahogany full-size slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, with bronze 6 light Gas Lamp made to order, nearly new, a first-class English-built C. Spring Barouche by Nash brothers, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindu Temple.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Pianos, Billiard Table, Carriage, &c., the Property of Henry Gamble, Esq., changing Residence. The same comprises handsome set of rich clear-cut Glass Ware, handsome pink and gold Dinner Service for 18 persons, a painted and gilt dessert do., best plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers, containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liqueur and Egg Stands, Ice Pitcher, Tea Waiters, Tea Set, Toast-rack, a mahogany Case containing a set of best electroplated king's pattern Spoons and Forks, a do. containing 12 pair Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles, Table, Chamber and Piano Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely carved Bookwood Furniture, such as a set of Dinning Table in 5 pieces for 22 persons, Round Dining Tables for 8 and 12 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Dining-room, arms & without arms Chairs, richly open carved blackwood circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a centre Ottoman consisting of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, hand-ome Brussel's Drawing-room Carpet with border, a full-toned Square Table Grand Square Piano by Kennedy & Co., handsome plated, Single, Double, Treble and Five lights Hanging Argands, a Ladies' handsomely carved Writing Table, a magnificent mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table with 6 lights Gas Lamp by Thurston and Co. made to order, nearly new, handsome brass four-post Bedsteads, Cheopatra Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Almira, Gown Stands, Glass-door Book Cases, Towel Horses, Dispense articles, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.—A first-class English-built light spring Barouche by Ness Brothers:

A set of plated mounted single Harness, &c. Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a very Showy Nutmeg Grey Arab Carriage Horse, rising about 5 years, height about 15-2, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new, fitted with break, and one set of Extra Wheels, a Light English-built Open Carriage with Glass German Shutter, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of E. Robson, Esq., Manager of the Byculla Iron Work, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred). Forwarded to the nearest Railway Station in direct communication with Lucknow.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0	to £50.
,, Earrings	,, £1 10	to £10
,, Lockets	,, £1 0	to £20.
,, Suites	,, £10 10	to £50.
,, Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets.....	from £10	to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5	to £50.
,, Lockets	,, £5	to £100.
,, Rings	,, £5	to £500.
,, Suites	,, £50	to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—During the REPAIR of the TIME SIGNAL BALL, which has fallen into disorder, the usual DAILY TIME SIGNAL will be made by hoisting a FLAG over the TOWER, and dropping Exactly at 1 P.M.

CHARLES CHAMBERS,
Superintendent Government Observatory.

Government Observatory, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

"VINO DE PASTO" SHERRY.

Rs. 19 per Dozen.

A shipment of this Delicate and Dry Wine.

We are also in possession of a further supply of our very dry AMONTILLADO at Rs. 38 per dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts ..... Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints ..... ,, 5 ,, ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Oswajee Patell Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June 1872, there were present sixteen Shareholders. Mr. A. Viegas, one of the Liquidators, took the chair; Mr. Sorabjee Frommurze, one of the Liquidators, read the notice convening this meeting. The proceedings of the General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on Monday the 19th day of April 1869, were read and confirmed, after which the Liquidators' Report was read. The final Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st of May 1872 was laid before the Shareholders, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. A. Viegas, and seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee,—That the Report of the Liquidators and the final Statement of Accounts of the Liquidation, made up to the 31st of May 1872, now read, be adopted and passed.

2nd Proposed by Mr. Govind Gungadhur, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell,—That the balance of unclaimed distribution of the assets now in the hands of the Liquidators, amounting to Rs. 869 and annas 8, be handed over to the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, with a request to pay the same to the Shareholders to whom such Distributions are due, when applied for on production of the Distribution Certificates. That the small Cash Balance in hand, amounting to Rs. 87-2-1, as shown in the Final Statement of Accounts of the Liquidation, made up to the 31st of May 1872, be and it is hereby presented to the office clerks.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta,—That the affairs of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, are fairly and fully wound up.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Framjee Bomanjee, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Bogaro,—That all Books, Vouchers, and Papers belonging to this Company be deposited with the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, but that the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in its custody.

5th. Proposed by Mr. Bhasker Manockjee, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee,—That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidator, Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, A. Viegas, and Sorabjee Frommurze for the able and satisfactory manner in which the Liquidation of the Company has been completed.

6th. Proposed by Mr. Govind Gungadhur, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee,—That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

A. VIEGAS, Chairman.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES '63 VINTAGE,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 42 per Dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1872 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 4th day of June 1872, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER & Co., expected shortly to arrive ex-Steamer "Xantho."

Dean Lane, Bombay, June 6, 1872.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to inform their Constituents, that by the Steamer "XANTHO" they will receive a supply of the most approved Liqueurs in one dozen assorted pint cases, viz.:—

1 Pt. Anisette	1 Pt. Creme de Vanille
1 ,, Anti Cholera	1 ,, Noyau de Martinique
1 ,, Cherry Brandy	1 ,, Orange Ameres
1 ,, Creme de The	1 ,, Persicot
1 ,, White Curaçoa	1 ,, Roses sans Epines
1 ,, Curaçoa See	1 Bot. Maraschino.

Price Rs. 24 per case.

The above described variety will no doubt be approved.

C. P. & Co. beg also to call attention to a most excellent "Bitter" that is now in great demand in London and known as "KILL THE CROW," a Scotch phase significant of tonic and reviving properties.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen quart case, sample cases of which they will be happy to submit.

Bombay, 6 h June 1872.

SUPERIOR STEEL SPECTACLES

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Finest Crystal	Real Brazilian
Glasses—Rs. 4-8.	Pebbles—Rs. 6-12.

Each pair is supplied with a neat case.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

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PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, best having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of the e Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.

Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 24, 28, 30, 32, 36 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE IN
THE LADY OF LYONS.

BOX PLAN MAY BE SEEN, AND TICKETS SECURED AT MESSRS SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Rago Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain C. E. HANBURY, Royal Artillery, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from the 1st instant, after which no Claims will be admitted.

E. S. MILMAN, Major, R.H.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Secunderabad, 1st June 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great ut

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 ¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99⅝
China	60 Do. do.	229

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH JUNE.

London ..	Cotton ... Chaee ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... £2	5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ... £2	5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2	0s. 0d.
	Seeds ... £1	0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Oriental (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta, May 9.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Mandvee, June 3.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Suez, May 24.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Courrier de Bombay	Nand	Calcutta.
	Savernacko	Prichard	Bassein.
	Krishna (s)	Douglas	Rangoon.

The ship Regina, Brady, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Peshawur, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
3	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, May 16.
	Champion	Jandrow	Masulipatam, May 27.

STEAMER REPORT.

(GALLE, 6th June, 12-58 P.M.—Extra mail steamer Bangalore from Bombay arrived this morning.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 22—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, from Suez, with mail.
23—Hilton Castle, s.s., Armstrong, from Beypore.
23—Koina, s.s., E. Profumo, from Juddah.
23—Kim Quang Hong, barque, Nacoda, from Juddah.
23—Narenta, s.s. Suttora, from Akyab.
24—Provence, s.s., Macaire, from Marseilles, with mail.
25—Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, from Calcutta.
26—Orontes, H. M. T. s.s., L. Perry, from Trincomalee.
26—Russia, s.s., G. Soutcovy, from London.
27—Nachimoff, s.s., Forcunoff, from Bombay.
27—Goleonda s.s., Coleman, from Bombay, with mail passed
29—Rigs, s.s., —, from Suez.
29—Hector, s.s., Bewley, from China.
29—Prince Van Oranje, D. T. s.s., Braat, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

May 22—Khedive, s.s. Stewart, to Bombay.
23—Hilton Castle, s.s., Armstrong, to London.
24—Narenta, s.s., Suttora, to Gibraltar.
24—Koina, s.s., E. Profumo, to Bombay.
24—John Straker, s.s., Purvis, to Liverpool.
24—Provence, s.s., Macaire, to China.
26—Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, to Suez.
27—Russia, s.s., G. Soutcovy, to China.
28—Nachimoff, s.s., Fortunoff, to Odessa.
28—Goleonda, s.s., Coleman, to Suez.
28—Orontes, H. M. T. s.s., L. Perry, to Portsmouth.
29—Hector, s.s., Bewley, to London.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

May 9—Eurydice, ship, Campbell, from Cardiff.
12—Kwangtung, H. M. S., Elton, from Bushire.
14—Danube, H. M. s.s. Flen-iaia, from Mauritius.
15—John Elliot, ship, Griffith, from Cardiff.
16—Bengal, ship, Paynter, from Cardiff.
23—Kim Quong Hong, barque, Nacoda, from Juddah.
28—Prince Van Oranje, D. T. s.s., Braat, from Batavia.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST vie SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Red Gauntlet	1650	Bombay	May 16
Surprise	1650	Japan	May 18
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	May 18
Azal	1950	Calcutta	May 20
Babel	2000	Bussora	May 20
City of Cambridge	—	Calcutta	May 22
Tuckya yeen Byan	850	Rangoon	May 24
Bertha	—	Calcutta	May 25
Trafalgar	891	Hongkong	May 25
Virago	1800	Bombay	June 5
Winestead	1673	Calcutta	June 5
Assyria	1700	Ku rrachee	June 15
Viceroy	—	Calcutta	June
Dhoolia	1809	Calcutta	Sept.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 50 drums turpentine, Owen and Okell.
Parsenee (s), 5 packages port wine and 1 hdd. sherry wine, Cowasjee Manockjee and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Krishna (s), 76 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.
Yeddo (s), 4 cases clocks, F. Leuba & Co.; 17 cases sherry and 18 casks hocks, J. Neuberg; 9 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee Cursetjee & Co.
Teviotdale, 10 packages glassware, Peeroo Mahomed; 2 cases soap, Dareshaw Dinsha; 8 cases matches, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.; 38 cases oilmanstores, Framjee Adurjee; 10 cases port wine, 10 cases claret, and 2 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 10 cases biscuits, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daniel Rankin, 16 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Griffamme, 90 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 17 bales cotton, Cursetjee Premjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Celestial Empire, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 80 casks horns, Dawood Mahomed; 2,450 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Meejee; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 63 bales cotton, Shamjee Souzpar; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuar & Co.
Stornoway, 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Soondcrdas Vagjee; 13 bales wool and 44 bales goat hair, Dinshaw Ranjee; 44 bales cotton, Nathoomal Goverdundass; 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.
Scandesia (s), 151 bales cotton, Esmail Remtoola; 33 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail; 30 bales wool, Heerjee Ludha and Co.; 80 bales goat hair, Jacob Sawjo and Co.; 16 bales cotton, Samjee Dawjee; 17 bales cotton, Thakersee Sojamul; 54 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.
Yeddo (s), 51 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.; 45 bales wool, Luckmedas Valubdass; 200 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khuttow and Co.; 194 bales cotton, Amerchund Lalljee; 500 bundles myrabollans, Vagjee Dewjee; 55 bales cotton, Chathoram Chimniram; 275 bundles galls, Pragjee Bhunjee; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee.
Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 45 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 135 bales jute, Peraj Luckmerdas; 34 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hus on and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 1 case shawls, David Sassoon & Co.; 18 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed; 28 pieces and 1 bundle E. teeth, Abdulrehaman Ahmed; 2 bundles E. teeth, Abdoola Hoosun; 7 bundles and 15½ pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 bundles E. teeth, Mowanjee; Khanbhoy; 140 and 4 bundles E. teeth, H. S. H. Abdool; 472 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 23 E. teeth, G. H. Currimbhoy.
Khedive (s), 15 bundles skins, Aiken Riebe & Co.; 257 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers; 67 bundles hides, Fazala Cassambhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 19 bundles hides, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 1,760 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 31 cases oilmanns, Dewjeebhoy Go lam Hussein and Co.; 31 packages red raisin, Eduljee Rustomjee; 17 cases sharkfins, Fazalla Khakhee; 163 barrels sallarus, Currimbhoy Ebram. 113 chests M. opium, Tarachund Sittaram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	7 lbs.	5 0 6
300	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 12 0
2,250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 13 0
1,400	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 13 6
1,500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 12 0
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 14 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 6
1,350	,,	,, Jaconets	40 ,, 21 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 2 9
1,000	,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	3 lbs.	2 4 0
1,000	,,	,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,,	5¼ lbs.	3 13 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dholleras,	ready	... Rs. 258
25	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 258
200	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 256-62
250	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 257-59
50	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 260
25	,,	,, Do. re-dy	...	... ,, 258
100	,,	,, Bhowuggur,	ready	... ,, 264
50	,,	,, Oomrawutee	ready	... ,, 268
25	,,	,, Sawzinned	ready	... ,, 260½
250	,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,, 266
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100	,,	,, Vengorla	ready	... ,, 246
25	,,	,, Broach	ready	... ,, 275

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—6TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th June, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th June, 12 35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th June, 6-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th June, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th June, 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 5th June, 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 6th June, 10-50 A.M. Time in transit 11 hours 19 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	10 20	0 7
,, Galle	1 15	2 39
,, Kurrachee	0 36	0 1
,, Madras	3 58	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th June, 7-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th June, 3-40 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th June, 5-36 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 5th June, 11-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 6th June, 9-55 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 26 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·920.

CARWAR, 6th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 84, barometer 29·94, rain-fall 1 inch 32 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·965.

MANGALORE, 6th June, 3-15 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Blundy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Belgaum.
Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Randall, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from medical certificate, from England.
Pintchard Captain, Royal Artillery, from medical certificate, from England.
Lougheed, Assistant Surgeon, 50th Regiment, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 6.

Fuller, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Dhoolia.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. T. F. Mullen, of the Ben Medical Staff, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Regulations for conducting the Musketry Instruction of the Native Troops armed with the Enfield Rifle, issued under the authority of the Government of India to the Native Corps of the Bengal Army under date 13th Sept. 1871, are to be accepted as regulations for the Native Army of this Presidency from the date of their receipt at Army Head Quarters.

It having been brought to notice that a practice has obtained in the Medical Dept. at variance with the regulation regarding payment for medical supplies, H. E. the Governor in Council deems it necessary to draw prominent attention to that regulation. "Previously to the delivery of the articles, however, the amount must be paid into the Pay Office of extraordinaries, and the receipt of the Paymaster on the back of the bill for the amount thereof shall be a sufficient authority to the Storekeeper to allow of the articles being taken away."

2. The passed indent for any stores required for payment from the Medical Stores, should be sent by the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. of the Circle to the Examiner of Medl. Accts, who will insert the value and the total amount payable thereon, and return the indent, also through that Officer.

3. That amount should be paid to the nearest Civil Treasury Officer or the Presidency Paymaster, who will acknowledge the receipt of the amount on the reverse of the indent, which should be sent to him for that purpose, forwarding it thereafter with the least possible delay to the Medical Storekeeper at Bombay.

4. Only on indents thus receipted for the amount, should stores be issued in ordinary cases. In any case of great urgency, to be certified as such by the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. of the Circle, stores may be supplied to a Charitable Dispensary on receipt of the passed indent from that Officer, but an immediate intimation of the supply should be sent by the Storekeeper to the Examiner, who will prefer a bill for the cost and require a prompt remittance. Under proper arrangements, however, such emergent demands should be very exceptional, and any delay in paying a bill will render a subsequent indent of the same kind liable to be held back until it shall have been settled. This provision should be brought to the special notice of managing bodies and others responsible for the efficiency of charitable Dispensaries.

5. In future no Officer shall receive payment for Medical Stores other than the Presidency Paymaster and Civil Treasury Officers.

The following adjustments of rank are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Genl. List, Inf., Capt. William Cunningham Morris to rank from the 12th March 1872, vice Wood (S. C.), retired.

Capt. Charles James Abbott Yates, to rank from the 29th March 1872, vice Leslie, Cadre 24th N. I., deceased.

Capt. George Robinson Bridge Drummond to rank from the 17th April 1872, vice Predell, Cadre 16th N. I., promoted.

Capt. (Lt. in Staff Corps) William Bowman Seton to have the position of Capt. from the 17th April 1872, vice Barker, Cadre 8th N. I., promoted.

The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the Service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regtl. Lt. Cols. of Infant y :—

Lt. Col. (Col. Retired List) Charles Robert Whitelock, by the death of Col. (Genl). F. Farquharson, on the 20th March 1872.

Capt. E. M. V. James, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 13 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. W. G. Mainwaring has been appointed to act as Political Supt, Upper Sind Frontier, with effect from the 21st March last.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm Capt S. B. Miles in the appointment of Asst. Political Agent, Gwader.

Asst. Surg. H. DeTatham acted as Political Agent in Kutch from the 13th April to 4th May 1872, inclusive.

Lt. Col. Baumgartner, Political Supt., Akalkote, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of the 30th ult., on the 3rd inst.

Lt. J. M. Hunter assumed charge of the office of Asst. Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, on the 31st ult, after office hours. He also received charge of the office of Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, from Capt. Phillips on the date and hour above mentioned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Walker assumed charge of his appointment as Actg. Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 20th inst., before office hours.

Mr. J. Fernandez is confirmed as second class first grade Sub Judge at Coompta in Canara district, vice Rao Saheb Gopa Govind Phatuk, whose services have been permanently transferred to the Kolhapoor State.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. B. Peile, C.S., and K. M. Chatfield, Educational Dept., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction on the 27th ult., before office hours.

W. Wordsworth, Esq., B. A., Principal, Deccan College, is appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College during Mr. Chatfield's absence, or until further orders.

Dr. F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, is appointed Principal of the College during Mr. Wordsworth's absence, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Lt. W. L. Searle, late I. N., to be Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

Lt. J. Brebner (late I. N.) is appointed to the charge of the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, from the date of its being taken over by Government.

Mr. W. H. Walker is appointed Shipping Master during the time Lt. Brebner may be employed in connection with the Hydraulic Lift, or until further orders.

Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook is appointed Dy. Shipping Master in succession to Mr. W. H. Walker.

Lt. W. L. Searle, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, is appointed President of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates of Merchant Ships.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BENSLEY—May 31st, at Rampore Beauleah, the wife of Dr. E. C. Bensley, of a son, prematurely.

HALL—May 31st, at Muttra, the wife of Charles F. Hall, C.S., of a son.

HUTCHINSON—May 31st, at Boolundshuhur, the wife of Dr. Hutchinson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, of twins, a son and daughter.

ORR—June 3rd, at No. 5, Dum-Dum, the wife of John Cave Orr, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TYLER—PARKER—May 28th, at Meean Meer, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Sub-Conductor Joseph Tyler, Army Commissariat Department, Meean Meer, to Hannah, daughter of Conductor James Parker, Ordnance Department, Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

MATTHEWS—May 31st, at Goolzar Bag, Patna, of fever, Albert Matthews, Esq., Indigo Planter, Busdewah Factory, Shahabad, aged sixty-nine years and six months.

NORRIS—June 1st, at Beypore, Henry Cuffley Norris, infant son of Mr. H. Grey Norris, Madras Railway.

RUSSELL.—May 17th, at Sonepore (between Cuttack and Sumbulpore), the beloved wife of Captain J. C. M. Russell, Madras Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872.

THE very satisfactory meeting of the Chambers of Commerce held on Wednesday last will, it may be hoped, convince Sir Philip Wodehouse of the impolicy of trying to re-open the question of the constitution of the proposed new Port Trust. The new Governor of Bombay came here prejudiced against Boards, and persuaded that there is not enough stability or public spirit among the merchants of this city to qualify them for managing impartially and to the best advantage the properties which the Government of India intends to hand over to a Harbour Trust. But he might find abundant evidence, in the speeches delivered at Wednesday's meeting, not merely of the ability of individual members of the Chamber to discuss public questions effectively, but of the moderation of tone and practical wisdom of the Chamber as a body in setting aside theoretical differences of opinion as to the kind of works, for the better accommodation of ships frequenting the port, that would be most useful to Bombay, for the sake of getting what is possible in the actual circumstances of the port done quickly and thoroughly. The opening speech of the Chairman, Mr. Bythell, claims the special attention of every man who desires to understand the exact state and prospects of the port of Bombay. Mr. Bythell devoted the first part of his speech to a searching analysis of the official correspondence recently published regarding the purchase of the Elphinstone estate; and in this review of the past, which it was most desirable that some competent man should put on record, the Chairman showed that he had mastered his case, and proved beyond a doubt that the transfer of the Elphinstone Company's property to the State was one of the most serious and costly blunders ever committed even by the Government of Bombay. But, having thus given expression to the matured judgment of the mercantile community on a bad piece of business on which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had had the hardihood to challenge the verdict of public opinion, Mr. Bythell wasted no further time in sterile controversy about what cannot be undone, and he and the speakers who followed him were content to discuss how they should make the best of things as they are.

It was extremely gratifying to witness the unanimity of the speakers in recommending that Mr. Ormiston's plans for the completion of the Elphinstone Dock Estate should be at once carried out. Mr. Bythell and Captain Henry would both have preferred Wet Docks in Moody Bay, Mr. Kittredge does not believe in the necessity for having any docks at all, and several other members of the Chamber had a strong predilection for Piers. But they all voted for Mr. Ormiston's Deep Water Basins, being influenced mainly by the business-like consideration that, as the Port Trust will have an immense extent of reclaimed, but at present waste, land given over to it, that Dock scheme must be the best which is likely, while providing sufficient accommodation for the shipping, to make the now unoccupied land extremely valuable. The Moody Bay site and the Elphinstone site are both adjacent to the land at present lying waste; but the construction of the proposed Docks at Moody Bay would take a much longer time and cost a good deal more than that of the Deep Water Basins. The weak point in Mr. Ormiston's favourite scheme is the presumed difficulty of keeping open the approach channel through the soft and shifting mud of our harbour; and a letter on this subject, which appeared in our columns a few days ago, and which was from the pen of an engineer who has a right to be heard on such matters, strengthened the already existing doubts in many men's minds as to the feasibility of keeping this channel open. But the evidence given by Captain Henry as to the ease with which the approach to the P. and O. Dock, which is higher up the harbour than the Elphinstone Basins, is kept open at the cost of a trifling expenditure for dredging, seemed to the Chamber, as it seems to us, conclusive as to the fairness of Mr. Ormiston's estimates on this head; and, to makeassurance doubly sure, the Chairman handed round a chart on which it was shown that in any case ships drawing 18 to 20 feet will have access to the Basins at high water even if no channel be dredged at all. There was at the end of the debate no hesitation on the part of any member present in coming to the conclusion that it is safe to make the experiment of completing Mr. Ormiston's plans, and we trust this example of mutual forbearance and common effort for the public good on the part of merchants whom some officials are good enough to describe as caring for nothing but their own private interests will not be thrown away on the Governor of Bombay.

A similar spirit of conciliation was manifest in that part of the discussion which related to what may be called the constitutional question. Of course, it might have been anticipated that the merchants would to a man protest against Sir Philip Wodehouse's desire to put the practical management of the port into the hands of a Government official. The great firm of W. Nicol & Co. was, however, understood to be opposed to the formation of a Port Trust, not out of love for the Public Works Department, but because Mr. Fleming and Mr. M'Ilwraith feared a Board would check Mr. Ormiston in carrying out his designs. But men of business would not be likely to meddle with an engineer who knows his work and in whose skill and prudence the merchants of Bombay have full confidence; all that is desired is that the financial control and traffic management should be left to men who understand something about such matters, and who are interested in developing to the utmost the facilities for an increase of trade which the new Basins will provide. Mr. M'Ilwraith, at the meeting, gave a hearty adhesion to this view of what the constitution of the Port Trust ought to be; and Mr. Bythell's forcible and convincing exposure of official mismanagement of public works in Bombay, and Mr. Kittredge's spirited vindication of the mercantile community as a body of men representing houses which have a large capital invested here, giving them a permanent stake in the country and binding them to a settled policy to promote the welfare of a city in whose fortunes the salaried officials who are here to-day and gone to-morrow have but a passing interest, ought to throw some new light for Sir Philip Wodehouse on the real character of the community he has been called upon to rule over. The tone of the speakers, however firm and independent, was throughout most respectful towards the Government, though the unfortunate expression, used in the official letter describing His Excellency's views, that the Governor is unwilling to rely on "amateurs," might well have provoked impatient and angry remarks. It is the officials, not the merchants, who are "amateurs"—amateur men of business, amateur engineers, amateur financiers—and we have only to look around us to see what a mess they have made of everything they have put their hands to in Bombay. Look at the disgraceful fickleness of purpose and sheer bad work which have left Moody Bay valueless after twenty years of talk and the expenditure of half a million of money. Look at the unfinished state of the approach of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Colaba, and the wretched shed which after all these years the G. I. P. Railway is still forced to use as its terminus. Millions of money have been spent by the Public Works Department, with contemptible results, because the Government has no settled policy, and the perpetual changes of men in the Department give opportunities to ambitious officials to win a name for themselves by upsetting everything done by their predecessors. Mr. Bythell pointed out that the evil of shifting men about is conspicuous in other Departments, and particularly in the Custom House, where a man has no sooner begun to know his business than he is nominated to some other appointment, so that the Custom House is a greater hindrance to trade than all the disadvantages of landing and shipping goods in open boats. Then, as to contracts, which the Governor shrinks from giving power over to a Board of merchants, secured by the guarantee of publicity, is His Excellency ignorant of the reputation Government officials enjoy for making bad contracts? If, in fact, you want ignorance, if you want obstructiveness, if you want an insolence of office that is fruitful of bitter controversies and irritating and costly delays, if, finally, you want ruinous vacillation of purpose, want of administrative vigour, and too often "rank corruption mining all within," it is not to a Board you must go to find the most flagrant examples of these bad qualities but to the ranks of the Government service. Sir Philip Wodehouse may be well assured that he will lose nothing by trusting rather in the honour and good sense of a body of merchants than in the self-sufficiency of some sham Cæsar.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IN India matters have been very quiet during the past week, and it is therefore necessary to fall back upon the weather if we wish to find a subject which is occupying very general attention. We find that the reports of the weather we have received from different parts of the country agree on one broad basis, that the heat has been exceptionally great. At Allahabad it has reached 115 deg. in the shade; at Hyderabad in the Deccan it reached one degree higher, late in the afternoon, and has caused the death of one officer, 4 men, and twelve children among the 16th Lancers alone; and in Calcutta it has been such that the Viceroy will find Simla a deserving but much-abused institution. Not only in occasional fatal strokes, and by spreading general uncomfortableness, is the heat making itself objectionable; but in the Deccan, chiefly in the places in and about Poona, we find that the wells are dried up, so that cattle are dying, and men and women are thankful if they can procure a jar-full of water at no greater trouble than the walking of a number of miles. The prospects would be very gloomy if it were not that the monsoon is at hand. It broke at Galle on Monday, and its opening floods, however terribly accompanied by thunder, wind, and lightning will be esteemed a blessing and a welcome visitor when they open over the tops of the Ghauts and spread across the barren lands lying behind. Its coming is anxiously looked for in Bombay and elsewhere, and though we do not believe it will be among us till next change of the moon, on the 14th, we hear that it is slowly, on the wings of a south-west breeze, creeping up the coast. Already Bombay is dull, morning, noon, and night, and from an offshoot of the Ghauts we are told that the rain looks like falling every minute and Bombay health-seekers are now flocking back to town from Khandalla and Matheran. Telegrams received from Cochin, dated 5th inst., report the weather threatening, but the monsoon not yet broken. And there was rain at Vingorla in the early part of the week. According to the Government weather report 4 inches and 30 centimes of rain fell at Cannanore on the 5th instant. Bombay's water supply is lasting wonderfully well. What it will be this time next year, unless there be a heavy monsoon, it is disquieting to think of; but in the meantime, we hope, for the sake of the really miserable places on the Deccan, that it will burst at a date not far off.

COMMENTING on the death of Sir John Pennefather, the *Army and Navy Gazette* utters the following eloquent elegy on the lamented veteran :—"Another fine old soldier has gone from us. A man who for fiery courage and impetuous daring in action stood *primus inter pares*, who at the head of the gallant 22nd bore the brunt of the Belooch warriors when, as Napier relates, with eager rush, strong arms, and thrilling cheers, they came down on the soldiers, who with cheers as loud, and arms as strong, and hearts as brave, met and beat them back, and who, in the lurid glare of that cold grey morn at Inkerman, animated his division in the absence of his chief, and so well directed them that, when Sir de Lacy Evans came on the ground, he said he could do no better than leave his men in the hands of Pennefather—a soldier of a school which we do not depreciate by calling it antique, for it taught all the virtues which in antiquity warriors chiefly esteemed—attachment to discipline, devotion to duty, contempt of luxury, and love of danger, because in braving danger a soldier was on the road to honour. Sir John Pennefather was a rigid, irascible commander; but he loved his soldiers, and his tenderness of heart was known to all who ever needed to test it. He was a strict disciplinarian, not only because the rules of the service were for him the Law, but because he had seen on many a field in a most extensive and varied service that discipline was the salv

had an op onent utterly ignorant how to handle any weapon either of offence or defence. But it so happened that this particular correspondent—who I should mention is not the only representative of his journal in Paris—is an ex-officer of the army. He had been a captain in the 10th Hussars, and, although in infirm health, is an expert swordsman. He promptly accepted the cartel; being the challenged party he had the choice of weapons, and he therefore selected the cavalry sword. The result was that he ran his antagonist through the arm and the shoulder, and came off with flying colours. The Frenchman though wounded was not killed; he was only taught a lesson.

There is no particular check yet to the promotion of new companies and loans here, but a large number of them get no capital and slip quietly out of sight. A new Marine Insurance Company, among other concerns, is projected, to be called the Trident, with a capital of £400,000 in 20,000 shares. One of the shareholders is Mr. Habecht, the United States banker here. The company is to take all kinds of marine risks.

The Colonial wool sales, which closed on Saturday last, showed a considerable fall on the entire series, the average decline from the opening day being 1½ per lb. The low wool sales on Tuesday included 769 bales East Indian and Persian, of which 281 bales Persian were withdrawn. Only about a third of the quantity offered found buyers at prices, showing on the average a fall of a penny from last Liverpool rates.

As for cotton, there has been during the last three days quite a revival in that stagnant market. The alleged reasons are a belief that both the American and Indian supplies will be much less than had been anticipated, and the further fact that within the last few weeks the stocks of cotton held by manufacturers have run down so much as to need replenishing. I imagine the last named cause is the most efficient one, for, from careful estimates on the spot, it would seem that the spinners have reduced their stock of cotton by no fewer than 57,000 bales since the beginning of the year. There is also a strong feeling that the diminished exports of the past few months must greatly strengthen foreign markets and enhance the value of goods, while the impression is general that these exports will continue light for some time longer, until producers can obtain prices more nearly equivalent to the cost of cotton than those which have lately left them such a serious loss. In so far as Bombay is concerned there has certainly been no falling off. The shipments in April to your port were as follows: plain cottons, 10,125,212 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,152,940 yards; printed cottons, 1,106,419 yards; and twist, 516,227 lbs. For the four months the quantities were—plain cottons, 68,722,205 yards against 67,730,014 yards in the corresponding period of 1871; dyed and coloured cottons have almost identically the same proportions in both years; while printed cottons have this year been 6,006,465 yards against 2,795,264 yards in the first four months of 1871. To Calcutta, however, there has been a falling off of about 12 per cent., and to China the decrease is quite 25 per cent. in plain cottons.

The rumours that have been floating about here for the last fortnight of possible large remittances of gold and silver to this country from India on Government account—rumours that I think had their origin in a paragraph of Sir R. Temple's financial statement—are again repeated. Our bullion brokers here know nothing of these remittances, and the Indian banks profess to be equally ignorant, but to day the reports are more precise and confident than ever.

A LAY OF THE REVENUE SURVEY.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. S. CARROLL.)

The sun was shining brightly,
The dust was whirled away;
And it was rather nice and warm,
Not to say hot that day.
And this was scarcely odd, because
'Twas in the month of May.

The trees were mostly brown and bare,
The fields were dry as dry,
The bullocks looked as if they meant
A lingering death to die;
The nullahs had no water,
You can imagine why.

A Colonel and his Assistant
Were walking near at hand;
They wept like anything to see
Such lots of "pudeet" land.
"If this were only taken up,"
They said, "it would be grand."

"If seven ryots turn by turn
Ploughed it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Colonel said,
"That crops would flourish here?"
I doubt it," said the Assistant,
And shed a bitter tear.

"O ryots, come and walk with us,"
The Colonel did beseech;
"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along this black soil reach.
We cannot do with more than four
That we may talk to each."

An aged Koonbee raised his head,
And slowly shook his hand,
Then squatted down upon the ground,
Like a lizard in the sand.
He meant to say he did not wish
To talk about his land.

But four young ryots hurried up,
Eager the Sahib to greet,
With puggrees gay, and dhoturs clean,
New sandals on their feet.
And this was odd, because they *said*
They had got nought to eat.

And four more ryots quickly came,
And yet another four;
And after that they came in shoals,
And more and more and more,
Into the Sahib's attentive ear
Their tale of grief to pour.

The Colonel and his Assistant
Walked on a mile, or so,
Then sat upon a boundary mark
Conveniently low,
And all the little ryots stood
And waited in a row.

"The time has come," the Colonel said,
"So listen, if you please,
To talk of bucks and wahiwal,
Water, and boundary fees,
And how your rent is raised all round,
And when you mayn't cut trees."

"But wait a bit," the ryots cried,
"Before you raise our rent,
For some of us are bankrupt quite,
And all our money's spent."
"Indeed!" said the Assistant,
"Where have they put our tent?"

"The village map," the Colonel said,
"Is what we chiefly need;
The village taktas, too, besides,
Are interesting to read;
So if you're ready, ryots dear,
We'll fix your rates with speed."

"Don't raise them, please," the ryots cried,
Turning a little blue.
"After these taxes that would be
A dismal thing to do."
"The land is good," the Colonel said,
"Do you admire the view?

"You're people very nice to squeeze,
As we have always found."
The Assistant said nothing, but
"Hundred per cent, all round.
I wish you'd go by my report,
I know each inch of ground."

"It seems a shame," the Colonel said,
"These wretched men to dun,
Now that they pay the income-tax
And duties by the ton."
The Assistant said nothing, but
"Double 'em everyone."

"I weep for you," the Colonel said,
"I deeply sympathize"—
With sobs and tears he measured out
Fields to the standard size,
Holding a village survey map
Before his streaming eyes.

"O, ryots," said the Assistant,
"Our cheerful task we've done,
Now you're secure for thirty years."
But answer came there none.
And what the ryots thought of it
I cannot say, for one.

THE sale of Prince Napoleon's art collection by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, closed on Saturday last, having occupied three days. The total proceeds were £14,387 14s.

PARSEE NATIONALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the most remarkable facts in the history of this country is to be found in the claims put forth by the Parsees to be regarded as *natives of India*. The way they fight the battle of the children of the soil in demanding for them civil and political privileges is most amazing. They throw into the scale all the weight and influence of Parsee wealth, Parsee energy, Parsee enterprize, and Parsee pluck, and demand that these things shall be counted as characteristics of the natives of India. Take away from the prevailing native agitation all that originates from the Parsee mind, and what remains? A feeble, inexpressive spark of emotion, a feeble attempt to be heard.

As well might the Europeans claim to be natives of India as the Parsees. The claim is absurd, and the Parsees should themselves feel that they lose dignity and influence by advancing such a claim. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, or any other strong-minded Parsee, might go about India seeking for native grievances, and having found them lay these grievances before public meetings in India and in England, and they might do this work as pure philanthropists or as members of Parliament on tour; they might do this work as friends of the people, and allow themselves to be represented as Englishmen, Jews, or Parsees, it would not matter which. But when they join the grievance party as *natives of India* they do themselves vast injustice.

The Jews have been wiser in their day and generation than the Parsees. They refuse to be classed with the natives of India. They live and trade and get gain in this country, but nowhere do we find them claiming to be classed as natives of India. They refuse the distinction, and very justly so. And what is the result? They contend for equal privileges with Europeans in India, and equal privileges they will secure. The Parsees have followed another track, and, instead of moving forward according to their sectarian merit, they are kept back because they have elected to "mark time" with a more backward race. The Parsees chafe at being kept back, and are impatient to advance. The British Government is ready to acknowledge their popular merit and to accord to them privileges equal to those of the European. But by a strange perversity, men like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee refuse to advance the class interests of the Parsees unless the *natives of India* are advanced along with them. Does Mr. Dadabhoy suppose that the British Government does not distinguish the national virtues of the Parsees, does not see that the Parsees are more prepared for places of trust and power than the natives of India? That body for body and people for people the Parsees are not far beyond the natives of India in the social, moral, and even physical scale? Surely the British Government sees and appreciates the vast difference. Why, then, does Mr. Dadabhoy do wrong to his own people by keeping them back with the Santhals, the Pindarries, and Beloochees?

But are the Parsees historically, socially, or in any other way *natives of India*? Will they ever become fused with the masses of this country? Look at Parsee custom, Parsee tradition, Parsee religion, and what do we see? Dead opposition, unswerving difference. When has a Parsee become a Banniah, a Marwarrie, a Brahmin, a Musselman, or a Jain? When will such a phenomenon appear? No people has ever yet maintained a separation so rigid from a native people as the Parsees. And so it will always be. I can understand the Parsees becoming Englishmen, but Mahomedans never.

I say, then, that the policy of men like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee is retrogressive to his own people. To mix the Parsees up with the natives of India is to lower them in the eyes of all civilized nations. I am astonished that the Parsees have not long since denounced the policy which deprives them of a proper position in this country. I am amazed that none of their educated young men have seen the false position in which the people have been held by their would-be leaders. The time has come for changing this. Are there no good men and true to come forward to claim for the Parsees the position which their exclusive virtues demand? They are not natives of India in the sense in which the petitions and memorials of the grievance-mongers describe them, nor can they ever be so.

A FRIEND OF THE PARSEES.

BOMBAY.

GWADUR.—Captain S. B. Miles has been confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur.

THE CHIEF OF VINCHOW.—The Chief of Vinchow has been appointed a Collector under the Income Tax Act of 1872.

SHOLAPOOR.—Mr. A Keyser, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.—Mr. Raymond West, C. S., left this for Kurrachee yesterday to take charge of his appointment as Judicial Commissioner at that place.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Moshindo Mabrook. The jury returned a verdict that the man was accidentally drowned in the Baboola Tank.

A PLEADER AS A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Mr. Wishwanath Govind Cholkur, a pleader of the High Court, has been appointed second-class third grade Subordinate Judge at Gohagur, in the Rutnagherry collectorate.

THE DISPENSARY AT MAHUDHA.—This dispensary was to be abolished, but the President of the Local Fund having promised to offer Rs. 1,000 for its expenditure, it will be continued for the current year.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AT BARODA.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that a few days ago a Hindoo named Rewashunker Munchabhoy, a resident of Baroda, married a widow of his caste at that place.

WE regret to learn of the sudden death of the eldest daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., which took place yesterday at her husband's residence in Alibaugh Street outside the Fort. She was the wife of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottleswalla.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan named Ismael Almes, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner at Camatipura. Prisoner was convicted and fined five rupees.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT MALWAN.—Mr. M. G. Ranade, who was for some time Acting Third Magistrate of Police and Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed second-class first grade Subordinate Judge at Malwan in the Rutnagherry district.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Dawood Keedaree, a servant of a Mussulman named Mahomed Mirza, was charged with stealing three cotton carpets, &c., of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to his master. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. W. Woodsworth, B. A., Principal Deccan College, has been appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College, during Mr. Chatfield's absence, and Dr. F. Kelhorn, Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, has been appointed Principal of the College during Mr. Woodsworth's absence.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Kisson Juggerwanth, a goldsmith, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, a gold earring, a gold brooch, two gold finger rings, &c., the property of Okhay Coomar. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 4th June, was 360, being 14 less than in the preceding week, 64 more than the total of the week ending 6th June 1871, and 41 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 250 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th May 1872, Rs. 2,30,34,617; add silver received during the week, Rs. 48,518; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 11,93,002; total balance, Rs. 2,18,85,133 There are in addition 1,32,263 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—Dyabhoy Itcharam, a Bania residing at the 2nd Bhoywada Street, gave information to the police on Tuesday of the theft from his house of a quantity of gold and silver jewellery and Rs. 400 in cash, of the collective value of about Rs. 4,301. On the following morning, by the exertions of Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Superintendent Brown, the delinquents were apprehended, and the greater portion of the jewellery recovered from a Marwaree.

THE STABBING CASE.—An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday, before Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at Byculla, concerning the death of Honice Zunba, a coal trimmer, who died on Sunday from the effects of a stab in his abdomen with a knife inflicted by himself. Witnesses proved that the deceased had stabbed himself in a determined manner in the style of the "happy despatch." The jury came to the conclusion that deceased's death was caused by his having committed suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen.

A WARNING TO BUTCHERS.—At the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, Alabucus Husson and Kerroo Ranoo, butchers, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in their possession a quantity of meat, the same being unfit for human food. A number of witnesses were examined. The first prisoner was acquitted, while the second was convicted, and being fined once before for a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nusserwanjee conducted the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao defended the accused.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court, Original Side, resumed its sittings yesterday on the termination of the vacation. All the gentlemen of the bar and the solicitors had returned from their excursions to the hill stations and other places and were present in Court. Three division courts sat yesterday, presided over respectively by Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Gibbs, and Mr. Justice Green. In the second division Court, owing to the senior counsel being engaged in the other courts and to the non-appearance of the parties in some cases, the list was gone through in less than an hour, when Mr. Justice Gibbs left the Court. Several of the cases were, therefore, struck off, while others, in which the counsel were not ready, were by consent postponed until to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE RATEPAYERS' COMMITTEE.—A deputation from the Ratepayers' Committee waited yesterday upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Parell, to present the memorial adopted at the public meeting of ratepayers held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 21st ult. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, acting as the spokesman, briefly referred to the circumstances under which the memorial was prepared and adopted, and expressed a hope that, where the ratepayers were left to themselves, Government, while released from their responsibility, would be free and better able to direct and exact a due performance of all their municipal duties. His Excellency assured the deputation that the memorial would receive his earnest consideration. The principle of the bill had been settled before His Excellency's arrival in this country and it only remained for him to see how the bill could be put into such shape as to meet the wishes of the memorialists. His Excellency's own view was to give the rate-payers sufficient control over the finances as an experimental measure, leaving the Government free to retrieve their steps whenever it was thought necessary to do so. If this view of his met with proper support, His Excellency would give the rate-payers the chance of making the experiment of controlling their own finances. After some conversation between one or two members of the deputation and His Excellency, the deputation, which had been very courteously received, retired.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, Captain Dickenson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (May 9th) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Beale, 2nd Queen's, and two privates, and 128 deck passengers. She spoke the ship Cospatrick.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 27 m	6 0	Friday 7	5 43 m	6 11
11 59 a	3 4	Saturday..... 8	6 27 a	2 8
1 4 m	5 10		6 16 m	6 7
...	.....		7 3 a	2 5
0 32 m	3 0	Sunday 9	6 49 m	6 2
1 37 a	5 6		7 39 a	2 3
1 55 m	2 7	Monday..... 10	7 24 m	5 7
2 14 a	4 11		8 19 a	2 0
1 50 m	2 2	Tuesday..... 11	8 2 m	4 8
2 32 a	4 5		9 4 a	1 9
2 33 m	1 7	Wednesday ... 12	8 42 m	3 9
3 32 a	3 10		9 55 a	1 8
3 30 m	1 3	Thursday 13	9 29 m	3 0
4 18 a	3 6		10 53 a	1 11

Moon—New, 6th, 8h. 13m. A.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, 1,646 tons and 300 h.p., Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. G. G. Charles.
Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mrs. Campbell.
Capt. R. P. Rogers.
Mr. Henderson.
Mr. W. Downie.
Mr. Dodson.
Mr. and Mrs. Crichton.
Lieut. Corse-Scott.
Mr. A. R. Ruby.
Capt. James.
Mrs. Brady.
Mr. Blandy.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Pelly.
Mr. Procter.
Mr. W. Ball.
Mr. J. H. Moores.
Mr. W. Colclough.
Mr. Thomas Blay.
Mr. P. Bruff.
Mr. H. Portey.
Mr. J. P. Robinson.

FOR SUEZ—Capt. G. R. Hennessey.

DISPUTE ABOUT A MAHOMEDAN SHRINE.

At the High Court yesterday, the case of Cumroodin Fuzloodin Nowrungay v. Mahomed Ibrahim Fuzloodin Nowrungay, Henry Gamble, Official Assignee, and others, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr Ghandibhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, for the Official Assignee.

Mr. Latham said that the defendant Mr. Gamble was the legal representative, as Official Assignee, of the defendant Mahomed Ibrahim Fuzloodin, an insolvent now deceased, in suit 698 of 1863. By an order dated 21st January 1865, plaintiff was appointed a receiver in the suit and had furnished security for that purpose. On the 4th March last, on the application of one of the parties, the Court issued a rule *nisi* requiring the plaintiff and one of the defendants to show cause why plaintiff should not be removed from the office of receiver in the suit and should not pass his accounts as such receiver before the Commissioner for taking accounts; and why the defendant Mr. Gamble should not be appointed receiver in plaintiff's stead, and allowed the conduct of the suit. An interim injunction was also granted. Affidavits had been filed on both sides containing a great deal of scandalous matter, which Mr. Latham did not consider it necessary to read to the Court. The plaintiff was now willing to be removed from the office of receiver on one condition, namely, that it should be without prejudice to his right to the management of the "durgha" or shrine of Peer Mugdoom Sahib at Mahim, and to the property devoted to it.

Mr. Marriott consented to this arrangement on behalf of the Official Assignee.

The Court, by consent of the parties, made the order of the 4th March 1872 absolute, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right, if any, to the management of the property devoted to or accruing in respect of the tomb of Peer Mugdoom at Mahim. Costs to be costs in the cause.

HIGH COURT.—7TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

320-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gunputrow Hemjee v. Atmaram Tricumdas.
362-71—G. S. Judge—Abba Thara v. Memon Ibrahim Sallay—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
364-72—Leathes and Crawford—Ballajee Juggonath v. Purshotum Muncharam—C. Tyabjee.
390-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Bhagirithibee, widow, v. Vishvanath Nilkjee and others—Thacker and Chalk.
396-71—Thacker and Chalk—Runchore Purshotum and others v. Memon Tyab Noor and another—In person.
398-71—Dr. Dallas—Gunoojee bin Soobaram v. Succaram Vittul S. and others—Leathes and Crawford.
406-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Jamsetjee Perozsha v. Ismael Hassum and others—C. Tyabjee.
410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.
416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwick Adolphus B. v. Hajee Zanal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
422-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsee Veljee and another v. Narayenrai Ragoonath—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
424-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhicajee Pherozsha v. Ismail Hassun—C. Tyabjee.
430-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jamsetjee Framjee D. v. Sonabaee, widow—No appearance.
432-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ally Mahomed Ibrahim v. Dada Jessa—C. Tyabjee.
436-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza, &c. v. Thacker Dhunjee, Canjee—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Dinshaw—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

491-70—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sooba Tarra Naiquin v. Damodhur Madhowjee—S. Pandoorung and M. Moonshi—(Pattheard.)
130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorajee Cursondas v. Mirza Mahomed Sallay, &c.—Judge.
373-71—Abraham—Shapoorjee Burjorjee B. v. T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
375-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Panchan v. Charles Saunder—Manisty and Fletcher.
387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Matkin—No appearance.
415-71—Mackertar and Skinner—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvuldas Cullisndas—No appearance.
419-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Beem Joosofa—No appearance.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddunjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
305-71—C. Gopal—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Kashoram Bypoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fuddla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
613-70—Jefferson and Payne—Navibaee, widow, v. Khatao Lallba—Remington, More and Langley.

THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY AND THE PORT TRUST.

THE following is our report of the discussion which followed the Chairman's speech in the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday:—

The Hon. Mr. Forbes, in seconding the Chairman's resolution (which we published yesterday), said—I feel that in rising to speak upon this subject after the very full and interesting speech of the chairman there remains for me very little to say. I think, however, that it must be a subject of congratulation to the mercantile community of Bombay to find some evidence in the correspondence before us, that the Government of India, as well as the Government of Bombay, are really now taking a lively interest in the affairs of our harbour, because this will actually advantage our shipping ere long. It has been a matter of reproach to Bombay for many years that one of the finest harbours in the world, with a trade representing upwards of 40 millions sterling passing in and out of it, should have been allowed to remain without anything being done to facilitate the loading or unloading of ships, or the landing of any heavy weights. In the year 1872 we have just the same difficulty in landing a big gun, a boiler, or any other large piece of merchandise as would have been experienced in 1664, the year when the first British expedition landed here. With regard to the project which the committee now recommend the Chamber to adopt and to urge Government to proceed with I really think that it is the best that can be devised under the circumstances. Though cordially wishing that this scheme should be proceeded with actively and promptly, still I cannot call it the best that one could wish to see adopted in Bombay. I think it is a scheme involving some serious risks and uncertainties, and is not without some direct drawbacks. If one tries to picture what would have been the most satisfactory circumstances under which this project of improving the shipping facilities of Bombay might have been undertaken, I think he would assume that the Government of India, seeing that Bombay was now the port of departure for the mails of the whole of India, that its passenger traffic was immense, that in the case of military expeditions it was generally the port of departure, that in such expeditions as those to Abyssinia and Perak some years ago an enormous saving might have been effected had there been better means for landing stores and troops, and that in fact the cost of the whole dock would have been saved—I say that Government, considering all these things, might well have regarded this dock scheme as one worthy of the imperial funds without expecting that the trade of the port should be called upon to repay either a part or the whole of the funds expended. We find that Government are now hampered by the action of their predecessors to such a degree that we are obliged to be thankful for very small mercies and accept such assistance as they will be disposed to grant towards increasing our shipping facilities without expecting anything very liberal. However, I think the terms may be called liberal under the circumstances. The drawbacks to this scheme of Mr. Ormiston's are, of course, known to every member of the Chamber. I allude to the very serious difficulties of approach to the new dock, and the serious question of hampering the Port Trust with the land estate of the Elphinstone Company. The question of approach is entirely an engineering question, and as such I do not venture to express any opinion upon it. I think, however, that before the plans are finally settled, it would be very desirable to consult further authorities and get further opinions. With regard to the Elphinstone property land estate, I think there is a great element of uncertainty involved in it, and there are grave reasons for doubt that it will not turn out satisfactory. Let us look at the facts we have before us. The estate measures about 480,000 square yards or half a million in round numbers, available for sale, or for letting, and of this about 40,000 square yards are occupied at present and let out at rates which if capitalised would represent a price of about Rs. 50 per square yard. We know also that a few months ago part of this land was put up to auction, and the price which was then bid did not exceed Rs. 25 per square yard. With these facts before us, how can we assume that within any reasonable time there will be a market for the whole of this 500,000 square yards? Of course it may be said that after the basins are completed the demand for storage ground will be much increased. Still this statement must be qualified, because we see that already the Elphinstone property stores the bulk of the grain and miscellaneous trade that comes to Bombay. Coals we must not expect to go there in large quantities. With regard to cotton, our most important and most bulky article of export, we see that evidently the system of pressing up-country is rapidly increasing, and it is probable that by the time the docks are completed it will be, comparatively, quite a small amount of cotton which will be brought down to Bombay and require to be stored here, for the up-country pressed cotton will no doubt go direct to the ship's side to be loaded. With regard to imports such as piece goods I think that the demand for ware houses for them cannot be depended upon. In fact, the system of keeping large stocks of piece goods is gradually being abandoned owing to the rapid and regular communication now established with England, and the Bombay merchant might almost have his warehouses in Manchester if he chose. There are therefore reasons to believe that the demand for storage will decrease. It is also possible that Carwar and other outports will draw away a considerable part of the export trade of Bombay. With all these considerations, then, I think the hampering of the Port Trust with this land estate is a matter which cannot be regarded with satisfaction. At the same time, everything will depend upon the way in which the new docks are managed. If greater facilities are afforded to shipping, if the mercantile community's interests are fully consulted and the best system of conducting the business is adopted for affording these facilities, I have no doubt that the revenue to be derived will be very considerable; as at all events we have the very great advantage of saving time, and Government seem disposed carefully to avoid increasing the cost of landing and shipping goods, I think that we may safely regard the basins as a valuable improvement. With regard to management, I endorse every word which our chairman has so ably spoken to day as to the faults of the system which generally prevails in a Government department. Those frequent changes are, I think, the very bane of establishments such as the Custom House is at present or such as the dock establishment will be. We ought to have permanent servants who feel that their career is bound up in their establishment, and that they must not look for promotion up-country or elsewhere, but must fit themselves for their work where they are and remain there. The system of an officer coming into a new post in the Custom House or the dock establishment, and by the time he has familiarised himself to a certain extent with the business being removed up-country, ought to be avoided. I think also that the mercantile community should most urgently endeavour to obtain the adherence of Government to their original intention, which was to give to the mercantile members of the board the management of all details. The Government of Bombay was to have a veto upon all the principal matters which should come before the Board, but it must plainly have been the desire of the Government at Calcutta that the details should be left to the mercantile members. Unless that is strictly adhered to, I am sure all the faults mentioned by our chairman will be severely felt, and that the benefit which might otherwise be derived from these expensive works will be seriously diminished.

Mr. G. A. Kittridge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)—Mr. Chairman: This resolution involves two points, one of detail and the other of principle, and it appears to me that the primary matter for us to consider is this principle, not whether so many tons go in and out of the port, and not whether we shall have basins, piers or docks, but primarily whether the merchants of Bombay, who are directly interested in the port and who know more about the affairs of the port than others, and upon whom fall the burdens of this disastrous purchase of the Elphinstone property, are to have a share in the management of the proposed Trust. I think the matter to consider is whether the positive engagements of Government, the conditions under which this property was bought, are to be of no account whatever. And finally whether the only redeeming feature of this purchase, the condition which places the management in our hands to prevent future mismanagement, is to be done away with. I most decidedly object to our constituting ourselves voluntarily and without any request from Government into that consultative and deliberative body of amateurs which His Excellency wishes us to be, and I think we should defer acceptance of any such honourable position until we have expressed our determination to claim a share in the management of the Trust. We must insist upon this management; it is only what the Calcutta merchants have acquired over the affairs of their own port; it has been promised to us the past two years and we cannot be deprived of it except by an arbitrary act of folly, injustice, and bad faith, on the part of Government. I therefore suggest that we should take up the second part of the resolution first and dispose of that before going into the question of basins and docks.

Mr. W. Lang seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kittridge—Sir, in support of this second part of the resolution there is very little to say in addition to the arguments which you have brought forward and so ably sustained. I think that you have proved most conclusively that by its change of policy—its inevitable changes of policy—by its extravagance, by its secrecy which gives scope to official jealousy and rediculism, Government cannot properly manage this Harbour Trust. If we are to have honest, economical and efficient management, it is to the large mercantile element that we must look, and if we are to have a continuous and intelligent policy it must be obtained through this mercantile element. Our interests in Bombay are not confined to a few years; we come here young generally, and may go home many times, but then only to bring back experience useful to the trade of the port; and when we leave the country finally we do not take away our interests. We leave our capital and our business in the charge of younger partners, retaining a direct interest in the port. There is certainly one firm here which can show its books kept in the last century, and yet with interests so deeply identified with those of the port His Excellency thinks that the mercantile community cannot be trusted with a share in the management of the proposed Trust. I do not see, Mr. Chairman, how Government can possibly override that important condition upon which the Supreme Government allowed this unfortunate purchase. The value attached to it by the Government of India is clearly seen from page 414 of the correspondence. When speaking of this matter of local representation Government says, "And there is no security for the exercise of that economy which local management is calculated to secure." The fact is that the interests of this port are our interests, its burdens our burdens, its misfortunes our misfortunes, and its prosperity will be our prosperity. I hope that we shall have to-day a unanimous vote in favour of large mercantile representation in the Trust.

Mr. Bickerdike—I think it is much to be regretted that His Excellency the Governor has taken up the line of policy which you have explained to us regarding the management of the Port Trust. If we look round and see how Government has managed the bunders and landing places hitherto, I think we shall find no encouragement at all to place any larger responsibility in the hands of Government servants. I think it will be remembered how that land occupying the site between Apollo Bunder and the Arthur Bunder lay for nearly two years unused, although the land was urgently required and the Bunders were all completed. When looking over a paper some time ago I noticed the returns of the receipts and expenditure for various bunders for the last six months, and I will mention some as an illustration of the results under Government care. The Elphinstone property showed a percentage of 32½ on the expenses of revenue; Moody Bay, 10 per cent.; Boree Bunder, 21 per cent.; town customs bunder, 6 per cent.; Apollo Bunder, 10½ per cent.; Apollo Reclamation, 5 per cent.; Chowpatty Bunder, 5½; Sewree Bunder, 36; and Mazagon Bunder, 29 per cent. These figures must show that superintendence is wanted which the mercantile community are fittest to exercise.

Captain Henry—I do not intend to detain the meeting by going over the various arguments with regard to the formation of this Port Trust, for what our chairman has said I consider quite exhaustive. At the same time I do not like to give a silent vote, because on previous occasions when this has been done it has been said we take no interest in the affairs coming before us. I think the strongest argument used in our favour to-day is that there is no other port in the British Dominion that I am aware of which is not managed by a Port Trust. Some time ago the only ports were those of India, and up to a recent date the principal one was Calcutta, which I have known for twenty years intimately, during which period I can safely affirm it gave no facilities for the landing of goods; in fact the contents of our ships had to be discharged on the backs of coolies who had to wade through the mud. A Port Trust, however, was formed in Calcutta with members of the mercantile community in the majority on the board, and within the last six years jetties have been erected out into the river so that our cargoes can now be landed as quickly as in any port in England and quicker than in any port in India. Our own port is an example of the difficulties of landing from ships' sides; and our present system is in a most primitive condition, although our harbour gives us every facility for putting ships alongside a wharf or pier, which I consider the only correct way of landing and discharging if the work is to be done quickly. Without reflecting upon the officers of Government, I think the remarks made by the chairman on one subject have been concurred in by every one in this Chamber. We have had a large amount of money spent in Moody Bay, we have had jetties built where boats cannot always get alongside, we have had a pier proposed for Colaba, and one for Apollo Bunder, and we have had wet docks and basins proposed. Some years ago I was appointed a member of a committee to report upon locks, and I must confess I then formed one of the majority in favour of wet docks. I am still of the same opinion, because I do think that floating docks are the best for ships, and give the greatest facilities for the landing of goods. I also think that they can be cheaper and better constructed in Moody Bay than in any other place. But Government having purchased the Elphinstone property leaves us scarce an alternative, and we are now compelled to go in for floating basins there. I mention these few matters to show that the changes in the Public Works Department show that it has no settled policy, whereas if there is a mercantile element in the management there will be a settled policy which will be worked out from beginning to end for the good of the port. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McIlwraith (Messrs. Nicol and Co.) said—I come to support both resolutions, viz., that the works be proceeded with, and the Trust formed, without further delay, and I desire to state, as clearly as I can, what induces me to do so. The chief reason, therefore, indeed almost the only one, is that whilst the works are unfinished, I wish to strengthen the influence and support the views of Mr. Ormiston to the very utmost. I hope I may be permitted to allude to my personal knowledge of this gentleman, arising from our mutual relations to the late Elphinstone Company. This enables me to state that it is only simple justice to Mr. Ormiston and to my senior partner, Mr. John Fleming, to say that, to the one in an engineering point of view, and to the other in a financial, the late company were indebted for protection from dangers which threatened to shipwreck it altogether. Shortly before I left for England, about the end of 1864, inducements, which practically were bribes of gigantic amount, were offered to turn the company with a fresh bonfire speculation of the most insane character, whilst the cost of all kinds of work became extravagant, owing to the absurdly enhanced estimates of the value of property, which so increased the expense of reclaiming land, as apparently to destroy all hope of profit from that species of enterprise. Mr. Fleming successfully overcame the one attack. Mr. Ormiston was the saviour of the company as regards the other difficulty. From the day he was put in charge, his strong common sense, practical energy, economical instincts, and wonderful power of organisation, combined with great experience, made him more than a match for the wasteful spirit of the times, and he speedily succeeded in reducing the cost of the work to an extent that surprised the directors. It appears to me that another crisis in the history of this property has arisen. I wish to say nothing disrespectful of the Public Works Department or its officers, but from my knowledge of its system of working, my conviction is that the transfer of this property to its uncontrolled influence would be a great misfortune. Doctors differ, especially when brought up in different schools. And in this case, I pen my faith to the professional knowledge and skill of Mr. Ormiston, who has given more thought to the subject than all of us put together, and who has, from his training, I believe, more capacity for such thought. His plans having, as I understand, received the approval of your Committee, I desire to see him authorised to proceed with them with as much personal freedom of action as under his old employers, and the nearest approach to this that I can see is by the formation of the Trust. It has been stated that Mr. Fleming is opposed to a Trust. I believe his objection is mainly owing to his faith on the advantages in point of economy and expedition in concentrating in Mr. Ormiston a unity of action and responsibility whilst the works are in progress. If he realized what the alternatives were, a Port Trust with Mr. Ormiston strongly supported by the whole voice of the community as its executive officer or the Public Works Department with Mr. Ormiston simply an assistant in it, I have no doubt he would vote for the former, as I intend to do. So far as my limited information and discernment go, these are the only alternatives at present. Gentlemen, I have another argument against the engineering contest of these works being merged in the Public Works Department. We all know the

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 17.)

LORD GRANVILLE in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, have announced that President Grant has submitted to the Senate a supplementary treaty virtually withdrawing the claims for indirect damages. A majority of two-thirds of the Senate is required to sanction the arrangement. The President has not committed himself as to its adoption, and the general impression is that the difficulty will not be surmounted by this proposal. Both Ministers declared the Cabinet would not under any circumstances assent to the indirect claims. Earl Russell denounced them as "mendacious."

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned; the Lords until May 31, the Commons until 27th May.

The European Assurance Arbitration Bill has been postponed to the 5th June, to afford time for clauses to be presented by the Board of Trade for insertion in the Assurance Amendment Act Bill for facilitating the winding up of insurance companies by the Court of Chancery.

The amendments to the Ballot Bill have been confirmed, and the third reading has been fixed for May 27.

Her Majesty has left Windsor for Balmoral, where the Court is expected to remain about a month.

The Empress of Germany has left London for Potsdam. It is reported that a contemplated marriage between Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, and the Duke of Edinburgh, has been one of the objects of the Empress's visit to Her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected in London at the end of the present month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh held a *levée* on behalf of Her Majesty on May 13.

Prince Leopold's health is in an unsatisfactory state.

The preparations for the trial of Marshal Bazaine occupy much public attention in France.

There is a deficit of 120 millions of francs in the French Budget for 1873, which it is intended to provide for by levying a duty on raw materials.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin till after Whitsuntide. He has expressed great dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Pope to receive Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador, but he will endeavour to find some other representative.

Marshal Serrano has pursued the Carlists to the frontier of Spain. The insurgents have taken refuge in the mountains, having been defeated in every encounter with the King's troops. The leaders of the movement have not yet been captured.

The French Government have dismissed the Prefect of the Basses-Pyrenées for conniving at the entry of the Carlists into Spain.

The eruptions of Vesuvius appear to have entirely subsided; and Naples is gradually recovering its tranquillity.

The Pope reached his eightieth year on May 13.

The Presidential election is creating much excitement throughout the United States. The Democratic party have resolved to adopt a candidate of their own.

Mr. Dodson, late Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The proposed memorial to the late Lord Mayo is daily gaining public favour.

The strike of seamen at Southampton has terminated, but the movement has spread to several other ports.

The Tichborne claimant has visited Alresford, and has been most enthusiastically received by the population. It is stated to be his intention to visit and hold meetings in other parts of the kingdom.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have deferred judgment in the appeal case of the Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester, M.P., v. the Secretary of State for India, till information can be obtained as to the amount paid by Goverment for the property in dispute. In the appeal case of Wise v. Rajendro Coomar Roy, the judgment of the High Court of Bengal has been reversed.

The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, to be submitted to the meeting on May 23, it is expected, will announce a small dividend, payable at the end of the current year.

It is reported that the recent visit of Sir W. Mends to India is likely to bring about considerable alterations in the disposition of Her Majesty's vessels of war in Indian waters.

The examination of Messrs. Harrison and Gay before the Indian Finance Committee has been resumed during the past week.

Colonel North has given notice that on the 7th of June he will bring under the consideration of the House of Commons the claims to compensation of five batteries of Royal Horse Artillery sent from India early in 1871 under circumstances which involved great pecuniary loss privately.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Gifford; Lady Blanche Balfour; S. McCulloch, late of Bombay; General J. Garnault, Mad. Inf.; Capt. R. A. Joy, Mad. Ret.; Dr. W. W. Heidle, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J.S. Iredell, Bo. Ret.; Admiral G. A. Elliott; G. Tyrrell, Com. R.N.; H. Willyams, late M.P. for Truro; Lady Russell, of Ashiestoel, N.B.

SIR D. McLEOD ON THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I trust you will publish the enclosed letter from Sir Donald McLeod respecting the Kooka outbreak, as no one in England can be better fitted, by his experience in the Punjab, and his intimate acquaintance with the people of that province, to give an opinion on the subject.

The question is a grave one for our future rule in India.—Believe me yours very truly,

1, Pall-mall East, May 13. A. KINNAIRD.

"1, Clarendon-road, South Kensington, W.

"My dear Mr. Kinnaird,—I have learnt with deep regret the decision passed by the Government of India in regard to Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan—removing the former from the Punjab to another province, and dismissing the latter from the service.

"It is not for me to criticize the acts of the Government of India, who are in possession of more information than we possess here, and have doubtless consciously decided in accordance with what they consider to be the interests of the Government and the country; but, as the matter is one in regard to which wide differences of opinion do and will exist, while it is one fraught in my opinion with the most important issues, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, as I have been asked to do so.

"My belief, then, is that the action of Government is calculated to produce very injurious results as regards both the officers of Government and the people of the Punjab. As regards the former, all the information that reaches me tends to prove that a severe blow has been given to all chance of vigorous or independent action in future, when emergencies may arise. The whole service appears to have been astonished and appalled by the mode in which the officers have been dealt with, and, unless some decided action be taken to show that public opinion does not approve the measure dealt out to them, I fear the mischief will prove irreparable. When mysterious events fraught with danger occur, a panic almost invariably follows, quite unreasonable in its extent, and sometimes in its character. But I fear the British public do not as yet at all apprehend how critical is our position in India. When the Mutinies of 1857 occurred and took us, it may be said, quite by surprise, the warnings of sagacious men like Sir Henry Lawrence, General Jacob, and others remaining unheeded, we had a sample of the inflammable material with which we have to deal in that grand and marvellous country; and if the next outbreak be on the part of the people, led by fanatics like the Kookas, it will be even more terrible. That there is a vast amount of discontent spreading from year to year, owing to the unsympathizing character of our Administration, and the absence of all really effective endeavours to ascertain the feelings and wants of the native community, or to give them a voice in the regulation of their affairs, none can possibly doubt who knows any thing of the people, or is in the habit of going among them; and if, when overt, unprovoked outrages occur, our officers are deterred from independent and vigorous action, the most disastrous results may be looked for.

"The evil results are likely in this case, I think, to be aggravated by a regard to the character and circumstances of the two officers who have suffered. Mr. Cowan, though by no means a brilliant man, is a most painstaking and conscientious one, as well as a man of benevolent disposition, as spontaneously testified in the columns of *The Times* by his former superior, Mr. Ford; and as he is a married man with a family, and is a member of the Uncovenanted Service, he has nothing whatever to fall back upon, and must be utterly ruined unless he be helped in some way. Mr. Forsyth, on the other hand, is one of our most distinguished officers. He is not a man of impulse, but cool, collected, and courageous, and when deputed to the Court of St. Petersburg, on a very delicate mission, he earned the highest commendation from Lord Clarendon for the tact and judgment he evinced. He had been encouraged in every way by Lord Mayo to look for advancement. But all this appears to be at an end, and he has been practically disgraced in the eyes of the whole European and native public by being removed from the Punjab to another province.

"So much for the effect upon our own officers. As regards our native subjects and feudatories, the effects will, I fear, be, if possible, even worse. I understand that a feeling in favour of the action taken by our officers on the occurrence of the outbreak has been virtually unanimous throughout the native community, or such part of it as is competent to express an opinion on the subject. I believe that on learning the decisions of Government exceeding surprise must have been created in the minds of the loyal, while all fanatics and disloyally inclined persons must, without doubt, be emboldened and encouraged. And what is perhaps of even more importance to us, the Native Chiefs who have gallantly come forward to help us—more especially the Maharaja of Putteeala—cannot but feel chagrined and even offended at the result. I annex some extracts on this subject from letters addressed to a member of his household by a Government officer in the Punjab, whom I believe to be better acquainted with the language and feelings of the people than any other single officer; and for the future the feeling of our feudatories when called on to assist our officers must naturally be one of uncertainty whether their action on critical occasions will prove acceptable to Government.

"I do not pretend to judge whether the execution of the Kookas was or was not, under the circumstances, the most judicious course to adopt; but when it has been deliberately adopted by conscientious, painstaking men, with the hearty approval of all on the spot, the policy of visiting it with condign punishment is a very different question. And if the Government by their decision have acted, as I believe they have acted, in entire opposition to the opinions of the Punjab community, European and native, they have, in my opinion, incurred a very serious responsibility—a grave view of the subject, which cannot, I think, be materially affected by any further information that the Indian Government can send us.

"When the entire correspondence which has passed in India is published, all will, of course, be in a much better position than at present for forming a complete and decided judgment on all points. That correspondence must, I presume, be shortly received. But whether it is or is not expedient to wait for this is a point on which you must be the judge.

One more remark only I would add—viz., that to compare the case of India with that of Jamaica, or any country similarly situated, must be futile. The issues in the two cases are wholly dissimilar, and that may very well be necessary for our safety in India which would be unreasonably severe in a place where the same dangers cannot threaten us, and where we can without detriment act on the same principles which should guide us in dealing with our own countrymen.

"I remain, my dear Mr. Kinnaird, yours very sincerely,

"May 11." "D. F. McLEOD."

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM INDIA.

"No decision has yet been come to by the Government of India regarding Forsyth's and Cowan's proceedings, but public opinion here has quite come round in their favour, accepting the necessity of all that was done. Every effort should be made at home at once to prevent a wrong judgment being passed. While at Putteeala for the three days' thanksgiving fete I had many opportunities of talking to the Maharaja. He assured me we shall yet rue Mr. Cowan's suspension, which he called a 'political blunder.' He said Lord Mayo's (not the Punjab) Government was first responsible; that had it not been for Cowan's spirited action we should have had a very serious affair to deal with; that we imagine these Kookas have hidden their heads, whereas in reality they are at least 100,000 strong, and this he had the best reason for believing. After then making some remarks on the recent assassination by Mahomedans, he went on to speak of the disaffected generally. They would now work, he said, 'on the Fenian plan,' using these words with much emphasis, and saying, 'Many European lives will be sacrificed. Your Government shold be most vigilant in suppressing with sharp and decisive action every hostile movement, or we should never get out of this mess caused by one act of Government of India—viz., the punishment of Mr. Cowan for doing his duty to his country.' He said all this when we were alone together, confidentially, and I think it noteworthy in the extreme. This chief is himself a Sikh chief, and may be said to be the most influential of them all. On another occasion he said, 'You English fancy these Kookas are a contemptible lot. I believe that there are at least 100,000 of them scattered about quite enough to give you a lot of trouble. But they will conceal from you for some time that they are Kookas. You must not allow them to lift up their heads.' I am deeply interested in the event, and long to see Government get out of the mess they have got themselves into. I want every one at home to know the truth, and what is said and thought here. It ought to open the eyes of those at home to the deep discontent there is, and enable them to judge whether this is a time for hesitating to support the action of officers. Do not hesitate to assure ——— that the Kooka outbreak is not the contemptible thing they imagine, but only a beginning."

THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have read with great interest the letter of Sir Donald M'Leod regarding the Kooka outbreak which appeared in *The Times* of this morning.

Every one who has served in the Punjab must be well aware of the sympathy which Sir Donald bore for the natives of that country, and no one better deserved the epithet which was so constantly applied by them to him—"The protector of the oppressed." His intimate acquaintance with the people and his benevolent feelings and actions were proverbial. I mention these facts as strangers might imagine that he was animated by a severity of disposition, especially in times of trial and difficulty.

Not long after the Mutiny it was my good fortune to command that division of the army which embraced the locality of the Five Rivers, and in the performance of my duties I became intimate with Sir Donald M'Leod, as well as with Mr. Forsyth. The latter civil officer in firmness of disposition but kindness of heart participated in an equal degree in these qualities with the former.

During the period of my command I incessantly traversed every portion of my divisional district, my home being my moveable camp, with for months I occupied, and by constant intercourse with the people became sufficiently acquainted with their language to converse readily with the natives of all classes.

I was intimately acquainted with many of the native Rajahs, as well as the Maharajah of Cashmere, and in frequent conversations which I had with them, I always understood them to infer that the danger to our rule principally rested upon what Sir Donald M'Leod has so forcibly brought forward, that there is a vast amount of discontent spreading from year to year owing to our unsympathizing character, and the absence of effective endeavours to ascertain the feelings and wants of the native community.

This want of sympathy has been engendered by two causes—the increased facilities which now exist of communication with home, whereby neither Civil Servants nor Military officers now look upon India as the land of their adoption—and the new arrangements of filling up the ranks of the Civil Servants by competitive examination, which latter plan, although doubtless insuring men of higher attainments, yet does not place as rulers among the natives men so sympathetic in their tastes as those who were sportsmen, and who although possessing less erudition were better able to understand and appreciate the feelings of the natives.

The inhabitants of the Punjab are the most warlike of any of the natives in India, and history shows that none have given us more trouble and anxiety to subdue. During the period of my command there was no actual outbreak within my division, but so frequent and dangerous were the symptoms of discontent that constant vigilance was exercised for its repression, and the fact of its not occurring was, in my opinion, mainly due to a feeling among the people of the energetic measures which would instantly be resorted to for its suppression.

I cannot pretend to pass an opinion upon the merits of the suspension of Mr. Cowan, or the removal of Mr. Forsyth; it would be bold to do so until the entire facts are more fully revealed. If the orders for this emanated from Lord Mayo before his untimely death, I feel sure he must have possessed very urgent reasons for this exercise of his authority, for I had constant opportunities of seeing that while he exercised the functions of Chief Secretary for Ireland, especially during the height of the Fenian difficulties, he had the greatest desire to give the utmost discretion to all the officers under Government, and in no way to dissent from the most vigorous orders which were considered requisite.

As regards our Indian possessions the natives of that country are very apt to misconstrue our acts of leniency as due to timidity, whereas there is nothing they so much admire as vigour in the administration of the law. In that country we live upon a mine which may at any moment explode. As a most careful selection of all officers, both Civil and Military, who exercise superior commands in that country is continually made, so the results of their administration are almost universally successful; but it is most desirable to relieve them as far as possible of the grave responsibilities of their actions in times of danger and difficulties, and to impress upon them a conviction that every allowance will be made by their superiors, and those who are only able to judge events when they have become matters of history, for those who are called upon by the exercise of vigour to repress the first symptoms of that fire which if allowed to be fanned by the breeze of the smallest success, might soon be raging in an unquenchable flame.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. CUNYNGHAME, Lieut.-General.

Senior United Service Club, May 15.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MAY 18.

GOOD ADVICE.

Never do things by halves, except when you send us bank-notes by post.

PLUCKY REPLY.

Examiner—Give some account of Berosus.

Candidate—He was a drunken charac'er.

POETICAL ERROR.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." Is it, my boy? Marry it, and you will find that it is very much the reverse.

LADIES IN THE ARMY.

Fact—The other day a lady received a commission from another lady. We know it included purchase, but the terms were not, we believe, distinctly stated.

TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WON'T.

Sir Toby—Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?

Malvolio—As many cakes as you please, but no ale at all.

LINES ON LIQUOR LAWSON.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson did make one
In Dilke's minority of two.
Ally of a Republican
And advocate of Tyrants—pooh!

MISSING THE POINT.

Legal Adviser (speaking technically)—"In short, you want to meet your creditors."

Innocent Client—"Hang it, no! Why, they're the very people I'm most anxious to avoid!"

"NON DOLET."

Mr. Punch—"William, William, this is very, very sad! Why these repeated floggings, dear boy? Not a week passes but——"

Head Boy—"All right, sir! What's the odds? It don't hurt!!"

BRIBERY AND BALLOT.

The Ballot will, we are told, put a stop to bribery. Will, it? What is to prevent a candidate for a seat in Parliament from betting any odds against his own return with an elector, and, if he loses his bet by gaining his election, from paying the money?

SWEET THING TO SAY.

A literary gentleman, a believer in spiritualism, said that he was himself the subject of spiritual influence, under which he always wrote his articles, thus being, in the work of authorship, a medium. "That," remarked a pleasant friend, "may account for your mediocrity."

WILLING TO PLEASE.

Mistress (to Lazy Housemaid)—"Now, Mary, you know I am going to give a ball to-morrow night, and I shall expect you to bestir yourself and make yourself generally useful."

Mary.—"Yes, M'm. But I'm sorry to say, M'm, I can't dance!"

THE TWO GRACES.

"Grace was said before dinner by Archbishop Manning and after dinner by the Archbishop of York."—(Literary Fund Banquet.)

Henceforth the respective titles of these hierarchs evidently must be: of the one, Grace before meat; and of the other, Grace after meat.

"NATURAL ADVANTAGES."

Teacher—"What bird did Noah send out of the ark!"

Smallest boy in the class (after a pause)—"A dove, sir."

Teacher—"Very well. But I should have thought some of you big boys would have known that!"

Tall Pupil—"Please, sir, that boy ought to know, sir, 'cause his father's a bird-ketcher, sir"!!!

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

When Count Beust, in his speech at the Literary Fund Dinner—one of the best made on that occasion—said that though the youngest of the Diplomatic Body "he could not aspire to the eminence of a Benjamin," thoughtless people imagined that His Excellency meant a complimentary reference to Mr. Disraeli, who was present, and one of the chief speakers.

BARE NECESSARIES.

No. 1 (having her hair done).—"Papa says he won't hear of my marrying without a house in town?"

No. 2 (at Tea)—"And Mamma says I'm not to think of anyone who has not a moor in Scotland, and a hunting-box at Melton."

No 3 (not yet "come out")—"Well! I should not dream of marrying anyone who can't afford all three!"

CAUTION TO COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner who, in order to stamp out the Kooka mutiny, judged it necessary to send a number of the insurgent Kookas to summary execution, have been removed by the Indian Government one from their service, the other from his Commissionership. In future, perhaps, Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners will mind how they stamp out mutinies.

"HERE BE TRUTHS!"

Art Critic (who, having "liquored up" considerably, fails to observe that as yet he is only in the lobby of the sale-room, and is standing before a mirror which, purchased at a previous sale, still retains its ticket). "Ah! portrait 'f gen'leman, I sh'pose—(hic!—writes)—drawing exsh'r'able—great want 'taste in the choice 'f shubject!—fit only for a place in 'tap-room of 'public-ouse!!"

"LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HIS SON."*

THE Lord Chesterfield who provoked the animosity of Dr. Johnson is commonly remembered as merely a courtier and a man of fashion. By people in general he is almost completely identified with such gross and indiscriminating caricatures of him as the virtuoso peer in "Peregrine Pickle" or Sir John Chester in "Barnaby Rudge." Probably nine out of ten of those who happen to hear his name in the present day imagine that his authorship of the "Letters to his Son," of which a new edition is now before us, constitutes his sole pretension to the notice of posterity. But this estimate of his character and merits is far from being either adequate or just. Although he was emphatically a courtier and a man of fashion, he was likewise something more and better. He was a statesman of no mean capacity, an accomplished diplomatist, and one of the best of Irish viceroys. He was the ablest speaker in the House of Lords until it was entered by Mansfield and Chatham. He was regarded as a graceful essayist in the age of the "Idler" and the "Rambler," and hailed as a wit by the contemporaries of Addison and Pope. It is a strange illustration of the irony of fate that all those things upon which he and his friends would have been inclined to lay the foundations of his fame should have passed into comparative oblivion, and that his reputation with succeeding generations should be mainly, if not exclusively, based upon productions which he never intended to go beyond the person for whose instruction they were designed, and the exposure of which to the world he would have resented as an outrage.

The circumstances are well known under which these letters were originally written and afterwards published. They were addressed by Lord Chesterfield to Philip Stanhope, his illegitimate son by a French mistress, Mdme. du Bouchet, a woman, however, of good family, whom he invariably mentions with consideration. By his wife, Melusina von Schulenburg, the daughter of George I. and the Duchess of Kendal, he had no issue, and all his paternal affection and interest centred in the child of his previous amour. Every stage and detail of Philip Stanhope's education was carefully and minutely superintended by Lord Chesterfield, who was bent upon making him a pattern of erudition, accomplishment, and good breeding. "Many fools," he writes on one occasion, "say to me, What, would you have him perfect? I answer, Why not? What hurt would it do to him or me? Oh, but that is impossible! say they. I reply, I am not sure of that. Perfection in the abstract I admit to be unattainable; but what is commonly called perfection in a character I maintain to be attainable, and not only that, but in every man's power. And he adds—"Lord Bolingbroke joined all the politeness, the manners, and the graces of a courtier to the solidity of a statesman and to the learning of a pedant. He was *omnis homo*, and pray what should hinder my boy from being so too?" The experiment turned out a failure. The object of all this solicitude became just the contrary of what was desired. He distinguished himself neither in the Senate at home nor at Courts abroad. He broke down in the House of Commons, and died prematurely in the subordinate position of envoy at Dresden. Instead of being remarkable for the excellence, he was conspicuous for the homeliness of his manners. Instead of being a miracle of learning and wit, he was known as a person of plain sense and somewhat sluggish understanding. At his decease it was discovered that he had been secretly married for many years, and had left a wife and two children behind him. Lord Chesterfield provided for them liberally. But in spite of this the widow condescended to a sordid breach of trust, and sold to a bookseller the whole series of letters which her late husband had received from his father during more than a quarter of a century in the closest and most unrestrained confidence.

We confess that as it seems to us very few collections of a similar kind would bear the ordeal of publicity equally well. As Lord Chesterfield's kinsman, Lord Stanhope, observes in the preface to his edition of the letters, "Viewed as compositions they appear almost unrivalled as models for a serious epistolary style: clear, elegant, and terse, never straining at effect, and yet never hurried into carelessness. While constantly urging the same topics, so great is their variety of argument and illustration that in one sense they appear always different, in another sense always the same." Indeed, their literary excellence has never been disputed, and even the most captious critics have been forced to admit that they display consummate knowledge of mankind and familiarity with the workings of the human heart; that they abound in happy turns of thought and phrase, and that they contain passage after passage which Montaigne might have meditated with pleasure and which La Rochefoucauld need not have been ashamed to own. But it is usually assumed that they are open to a very serious indictment—a minor count alleging frivolity and a major count alleging immorality. They are accused of laying to much stress on superficial accomplishments and graces of manner. They are charged with counselling dissimulation and sanctioning adultery. Considered apart from surrounding conditions, we fear the verdict must be recorded against them. If they are to be regarded as forming a systematic treatise on general education, there is no doubt much in them which is trifling, unedifying, and dangerous. Again, had they been written by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, there would be nothing to be said in their defence or extenuation. But they were never intended to form a systematic treatise on general education, and they were not written by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders. They were written by a layman of wealth and station, who had succumbed, and confessed that he had succumbed, to many of the temptations with which wealth and station surrounded him. They were written to his illegitimate who knew that he was his illegitimate son, a youth of passably studious habits and singularly ungainly men, liberally supplied with money, in a large degree his own master, and persistently inclined to associate with his inferiors. Their purpose was to correct his personal failings alone, and to induce him to qualify himself for shining in the society his father wished to introduce him to, and for succeeding in the diplomatic service, the profession he was destined to follow. Hence it was not altogether unsound advice which Lord Chesterfield gave when he admonished him:—"You had better talk trifles elegantly to the most trifling woman than coarse inelegant sense to the most solid man. You had better return a dropped fan genteelly than give a thousand pounds awkwardly. You had better refuse a favour gracefully than grant it clumsily. Manner is all in everything." Making allowance for exaggeration introduced for the sake of emphasis there is a good deal of truth disguised in these propositions. We are not living in an era of bows and scrapes and slides and bends, like our great-grandfathers. But as far as the large majority of the people we meet are concerned, it is of much more importance to our comfort that they should have good manners than that they should have good understandings or good hearts. For twenty who may annoy us by their vulgarity, probably one or two may have an opportunity for benefiting us by the wisdom of their counsel or the benevolence of their disposition.

As to the dissimulation Lord Chesterfield is supposed to recommend, it should be remembered that his son was intended to be a diplomatist, and it does not appear to us that it is of a kind different from that which every prudent man, engaged in the management of public affairs, would find it necessary, however disagreeable, to practise. Moreover, the circumstances of the time should be taken into consideration. The eighteenth century was essentially rational and practical in its tendencies. The emotional and the ideal were as yet at a discount. The ethical doctrines then current approached the subject of human rights and duties from the common-sense and not from the sentimental point of view. Moralists judged actions by their consequences rather than from their motives, and were prone to value a tree by the fruit it bore and to ignore the roots whence it sprang. They proceeded from premisses which were always narrow, and some of which have since been condemned as fallacious. But they deduced their conclusions from them with much show of logic, and they applied them immediately to the actual exigencies of practical existence. If we add a selfish fear of Divine wrath to a selfish love of human approbation, Dr. Paley, instead of Lord Chesterfield, might have written the following passage:—

There is nothing so delicate as your moral character and nothing which it is your interest so much to preserve pure. Should you be suspected of injustice, malignity, perfidy, lying, &c., all the parts and knowledge in the world will never procure you esteem, friendship, or respect. A strange concurrence of circumstances has sometimes raised very bad men to high stations, but they have been raised like criminals to a pillory, where their persons and their crimes by being more conspicuous are only the more known, the more detested, and the more pelted and insulted. If in any case whatsoever affectation and ostentation are pardonable, it is in the case of morality; though even then I would not advise you to a pharasaical pomp of virtue. But I will recommend to you a most scrupulous tenderness for your moral character and the utmost care not to say or do the least thing which may ever so slightly taint it. Show yourself upon all occasions the advocate, the friend, but not the bully of virtue. And then indeed there follows an example which was doubtless more likely to occur to the Earl than to the Archdeacon:—

Colonel Chartres, whom you have certainly heard of (and who, I believe, was the most notorious blasted rascal in the world, and who had, by all sorts of crimes, amassed immense wealth), was so sensible of the disadvantage of a bad character, that I heard him once say in his impudent and profligate manner that, though he would not give one farthing for virtue, he would give ten thousand pounds for a character, because he should get a hundred thousand pounds by it; whereas he was so blasted that he had no longer an opportunity of cheating people. Is it possible that an honest man would neglect what a wise rogue would purchase so dear?

It is not, however, so much on account of a general want of elevation in his ethical teaching as of his special laxity in regard to a particular department of morality that Lord Chesterfield is commonly censured. His views of marriage and the relations of the sexes collectively are exceptionable and unsound. He writes, for instance—"I have at last done the best office that can be done to most married people, I have fixed the separation between my brother and his wife, and the definitive treaty of peace will be proclaimed in about a fortnight." And what he has to say of women, of other men's wives, and, above all, of "La petite Blot," both in tone and substance, is extremely shocking and reprehensible. But the advice he gave referred to Paris a century and a half ago. Lord Chesterfield concluded, perhaps gratuitously, that if his son did not enter into a liaison in society, such was the depravity of the place and period, he would form a connection out of it, and he recommended the former course not absolutely but as an alternative, and the lesser of two evils. We are more happily situated than either our ancestors or our neighbours. Among ourselves a liaison between a married woman of position and a young man of fashion ishing at of almost unknown occurrence, and could only ensue upon the employment of the basest arts of seduction and result in the most lamentable sacrifice of domestic peace. But in the *grand monde* of France under the *ancien regime* matters seem to have been differently managed. As a rule, great ladies in that corrupt age and country appear to have invited rather than to have repelled the advances of their admirers, and even occasionally to have made the earliest advances themselves. To a state of society so entirely dissimilar to what we see around us, we should be chary of applying the stoical code we ourselves are accustomed to venerate and obey. Only thus can we explain or excuse the counsel borrowed by Lord Chesterfield from an instructress of his own and transmitted to his son, assuring him that "illui faut nécessairement une passion;" and adding, "N'allez pas vous encanailler avce des filles d'opéra et des comédiennes qui vous épargneront les frais et du sentiment et de la politess, mais vous en coûteront bien plus à tout autre égard."

* "Letters written by Lord Chesterfield to his Son." Edited, with Occasional Elucidatory Notes, and a Biographical Notice of the Author, by Charles Stokes Carey. 2 vols. (London: William Tegg. 1872.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

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On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
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By order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,300,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£115,000.

The objects of the Company are to GUARANTEE the FIDELITY of Persons filling SITUATIONS of TRUST, and to INSURE COMPENSATION for PERSONAL INJURY, or DEATH arising from ACCIDENTS.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA....Messrs. ANSTRUTHER & Co.....Managing Agents.
MADRAS..... " ..... Agents.
BOMBAY..... " W. NICOL & Co..... "

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The Hon. J. A. FORBES.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
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MEDICAL ADVISER.

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The BONDS of the Company are accepted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the COURT OF CHANCERY, and many RAILWAY COMPANIES, and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the Situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes—ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

COMPENSATION.		ANNUAL PREMIUMS.				
Sum payable in event of Death.	Weekly Allowance during Total Disablement.	To secure Weekly Allowance.		To secure Weekly Allowance and a sum in event of Death.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Rates for 3rd Class must be ascertained from the Agents.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,500	30	21-4	31-8	27-8	41-4	
5,000	60	40	51-4	52-8	67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled, for Rs. 18 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

15th April 1872.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accomodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for BORE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

TRAVELLING BAGS,
Trunks, and Portmanteaux:
of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags;

Of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers with covers to frames, double action locks, outside patch pockets, with Spring fastenings, and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings; at each

Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Ladies' Hand Bags,

Of Morocco, lined with roan, and same finish as last; at each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags,

to open square;

Of same materials and finish as last, at, each

Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags;

Of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomely fitted for

Ladies or Gentlemen,

at, each

Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 193, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag,

OR

Expanding Portmanteau,

Of real Cowhide; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers: at, each

Rs. 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks; Carpet Bags; Linen Bags; Pocket Books; Money Bags; Overland Trunks; Railway Trunks; Purses and Travellers' Requisites, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1799.

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